

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

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Knowledge is Power—and the
way to keep up with modern
Knowledge is to read a good
Newspaper.

Burial Expenses.

The expenses of a burial have grown to be so great that people can hardly afford to die.

Fashion is more tyrannical at times when we are upset by grief. It has become the custom to lay bodies to rest in elaborate caskets with costly linings, borne to the place of burial in ridiculous hearses. Good taste is offended by these displays and parades, and the living are often taxed beyond endurance and deprived of necessities in order to pay the bills.

When you make your will insert this clause, "My body shall be laid to rest in a plain box, costing not to exceed \$5.00, and it shall be taken to the burial ground on a farm wagon with a thick layer of evergreen boughs."

Victory for Temperance

It is not many years since the advocates of temperance and prohibition were made fun of as extremists and narrow minded Puritans. But at last their victory is in sight. State after state has adopted prohibition. And the splendid record of states like Kansas, where prohibition is well enforced, makes the other states desire to have it. The soldiers from Kansas were superior to those from states where liquor is sold, and the general prosperity noticeably better.

Think of it, this week twenty distillery buildings in Kentucky were actually sold at auction to be turned into some other use.

And Ohio, containing such cities as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, and Columbus, has "gone dry."

There are yet great battles to be fought. The close of the war will lit some of the war prohibition laws, and many of the old toppers will make us trouble for a time, but we may confidently expect that the final victory over the liquor traffic will be as glorious and complete as the victory over the Germans.

Berea Raises \$10,144.15

Editor Berea Citizen:

I wish to announce to our people the wonderful gift of all our gifts received to the United War Work Campaign, coming from the Queen of Berea's givers, Miss Childs. A great many people fail to appreciate this wonderful personage in our community, for her quiet and unassuming ways fail to attract attention with those with whom she is not working. Some of us know her by recognition of name. Some of us know her better. To know her is but to increase your admiration for American womanhood.

So to the memory of Lieut. Cleveland Gady Frost, who went down in the performance of his duty, making the supreme sacrifice that you and I might be left and permitted to enjoy such duties as the one through which we have just experienced, she gives as a memorial the sum of one thousand dollars.

Serving God with our little is the way to make it more, and we must never think that wasted with which God is honored, or men are blest. Luther once said that the heart of the giver makes the gift dear and precious.

I want further to say a word of appreciation through your columns to every man, woman and child contributor to this War Campaign Fund. This, of course practically means every citizen of our community. It has been gratifying to me to see and experience such unselfish co-operation as has been exhibited during the past week. The atmosphere seems permeated with the very spirit of the undertaking, and everybody was anxiously waiting and willing to do their bit.

Our business men met the call in a big way and not only gave their dollars to the cause, but left their places of business, and with sleeves

rolled up, jumped into the ring of service. I'll tell you it's no wonder we went over the top and just kept on going. We simply had to stop short off, or there is no telling how much we would have gotten. I am absolutely convinced now that the bigger the undertaking the quicker will Berea produce the results. Always ready to do their part and a little more, and I feel sure that should the need be laid before us tomorrow of double the amount just raised, that everyone who just gave would readily double their subscriptions and gladly say it is with a heart of thanksgiving that we are permitted to give of our substance to such a cause.

I wish you all might know how Bob Spence with his Boys' and Girls' Clubs, only a hand full here and there, caught the spirit and brot in nearly a hundred and fifty dollars. In most cases real sacrifice. How good E. T. Fish felt when he signed for one hundred dollars, for straightway did he go into Walnut Meadow returning with over five hundred dollars. How Bob Christman shut up shop and went day or night, rain or shine after hoes, ducks, turkeys, geese, cash or credit, buy, sell or exchange; and brot in, or helped to bring in, around a thousand dollars. How good the Victory Girls led by Marie Bower felt when they said, we give two hundred dollars. How Uncle Jake Herndon went into the Glade among our colored brethren returning with enough one dollar bills to choke a cow. How Hudson and Vogel accepted their work of going to the rural sections, facing an almost impossible task with sickness in almost every home. How the ladies with their leader, Mrs. McGuire, went from door to door on every

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President Will Go to France

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS ITEMS

By Albert Walmsley

Washington, D. C. President Wilson has been urged by some of his closest friends to personally lead the American delegation to the peace conference. Announcement was made Tuesday of his decision to attend at least a part of the sessions of this conference.

Although it has been observed as an unwritten law that the President of the United States shall not leave the jurisdiction of this country during his tenure of office, there is no legal provision requiring him to remain within the territorial limits of the nation. President Roosevelt while in office made a trip to Panama, thereby going outside the ter-

ritorial waters of the United States while journeying from one American port to another. But since he traveled on a naval vessel, which legally is United States territory, it might be held that he was at all times within the jurisdiction of this country. President Taft, however, crossed the frontier into Canada while he was President, thereby actually violating the generally observed precedent.

Transportation experts declare that even with the fastest of ships and special trains on both sides of the water, it would be a hazardous experiment.

Government officials are cautioning the American people to be on

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Kentucky News

Martha Tingle, six-year old daughter of James Tingle, a Scott County farmer, was so badly burned that she probably will not recover, and James Parker, a blacksmith, had his hands seared and scarred in a heroic attempt to save her when the child's dress caught fire from an open grate.

Paris has a motor car mail line to Lexington, Danville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cincinnati and intervening points. While the mail motor car service will be a permanent thing the schedule from time to time will be subject to change. The car carries nothing but mail and parcel post packages, no passengers.

Lexington is to have a Memorial Fund for her soldier and sailor heroes in the great war, to be realized under the direction of the Board of Commerce.

This is a nation-wide movement, the idea of which has been germinating during the course of the war, and which has become full-grown since the recent cessation of hostilities. Practically all the larger cities of the nation and numerous small ones are planning to establish a memorial fund of some character or description to the boys who have gone to fight.

Camp Knox, at Stithson, now in process of construction, will be completed and maintained by the government as a permanent artillery training cantonment in connection with the artillery firing center at West Point, according to an announcement made by W. P. Dale, Director of the United States Employment Service for Kentucky, after the receipt of advices from Major W. H. Radcliff, construction quartermaster in charge of the work. Mr. Dale said that, according to his advices, instructions had been received for the completion of four of the six brigade units of the cantonment, providing accommodations for 10,000 men instead of the 60,000 soldiers it had been originally planned to send there.

Eighteen plants of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, which originally cost about \$10,000,000, were sold Monday at public auction for \$205,000.

What will be done with them is not known. The sweep of prohibition has all but eliminated the distilling business entirely. The plants may be devoted to some other use than making whisky, and they may be scrapped for the junk they contain, which would probably yield a good profit over the price paid.

The consolidation of the National Bank of Kentucky and the National Bank of Commerce, in Louisville, as announced this week in the Evening Post, is, in many ways, the most important business and financial transaction in the history of that city, and is, judged from every standpoint, an exceedingly wise and fortunate step. The new bank will be located at the present quarters of the Bank of Commerce at Fifth and Market streets and the name will be the National Bank of Kentucky. The institution will start with a capital of \$2,000,000 and a surplus slightly in excess of \$2,000,000, or over \$4,000,000 in capital and surplus. It will be assured of deposits in excess of \$25,000,000 the day the merger goes into effect, making the bank

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YANKS FIRST TO ENTER GERMANY

ADVANCE BEGUN BY AMERICANS, WHO OCCUPY REGIONS JUST ABANDONED BY HUNS.

Soldiers Prepared for Any Possible Traps That May Have Been Set By Retiring Enemy—Troops Are Eager to Get Into Germany.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. With the American Army in France. —General Pershing's forces moved in territory just abandoned by the German troops. On the old line, between Mouzon and Tullacourt, lying from the region of Sedan to the south of Metz, the troops had been stationed to await orders for the advance, and the patrols marched out, not in line of battle, but in columns along the high roads, which are only slightly impaired. The first steps of the American into regions so lately controlled by Germany were not spectacular. The men were keyed up and keen for the new adventure, but, like they were on the day of the signing of the armistice, there were comparatively few demonstrative manifestations of their enthusiasm.

Many of the men had been newly uniformed, and all of them were "polished" as though for inspection. The men appeared to be eager for the word to go forward. The relatively small units that are moving forward as advance guards were sent to the line before daylight. The night had been cold and the mud that still marks the roads, notwithstanding there have been two or three days without rain, was slightly frozen. The men shivered as they rested by the roadside. When the command finally was given for the advance the men who were to push forward, in some cases miles apart on the long line between the extreme left and right, moved off into the mists, that appear always to shroud this part of the country, and disappeared.

For the first time since the Americans had been ordered to advance into enemy held territory there was assurance that they would encounter no hostility. The Intelligence Department, which has never ceased to function, had accurately reported that the Germans were carrying out their agreement of evacuation and there was evidence of the belief, both by officers and men, that no trap was awaiting them. No chances were taken, however. The engineers were the second units to press forward, and they carefully began their work of looking out for mines and poisoned water. Every obstacle was tested before it was moved in order to find out if it masked explosives. For some time the Germans have shown a spirit of co-operation in informing the Americans where mines were located and in themselves destroying them.

It was some time after the engineers moved forward before the heavier columns took the roads. The entire army finally was moving, and moving along the lines of peace days. But it was in such order that it might quickly be transformed into battle array.

Every brigade was covered by a regiment of 77's, the heavier artillery following close behind. The flanks of the advancing column were well protected. It has been impressed on officers and men alike that this is an operation under an armistice; that war still exists and that the possibility remains that at any time it may be necessary for them to play their part with the same grimness of the last year.

Fraternization, not only with the German soldiers, who may be found either as stragglers or voluntary prisoners, but with the civilian population has been sternly forbidden. Looting and even souvenir hunting also have been forbidden. It has been plainly impressed upon the men that property is inviolate and that those persons with whom they come in contact must be regarded as enemies.

BRITISH MEET Foe WARSHIP

Armistice Delegates From Revolutionary Faction Confer With Admiral Beatty at Sea.

London, Nov. 16.—The German warship Koenigsberg, which put out from a German port on the 13th with armistice delegates from the revolutionary faction on board, was met by British warships and escorted to a certain point at sea, where Admiral Beatty of the British navy received the German delegates' proposals for carrying out the naval terms of the armistice, it is learned here.

Aerial Lines Planned. Paris.—The French Government is studying a proposition for the creation of about 20 aerial lines, connecting Paris with the chief towns of France and the great foreign centers.

World News

Sunday, the 17th of November, will always be memorable for the entrance of the French and the American troops into Metz and Strasbourg, the chief cities of Alsace-Lorraine. These places are to be garrisoned as a part of the provisions of the armistice. The occasion was one of great satisfaction and joy to the whole French nation.

There is still much restlessness and uncertainty in regard to internal conditions of Germany, but there are signs of a more settled government with some conservative men joined to the radicals in the new Cabinet. Changes in the Constitution will be made to bring into legal form the new order of things.

Various appeals to the United States have been made to alter the terms of the armistice with the purpose of increasing the food supply of Germany. Such an appeal has been made by the Chancellor, another by Dr. Solf, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and a third by the women of Germany to Mrs. Wilson. Such action is regarded by some as a propaganda to hasten peace measures or make them more lenient. It is, however, more likely an expression of the restlessness of the people.

Preparations for the Peace Congress are already under way. Versailles has been chosen as the place, and one of the old palaces is being fitted up for the sessions. The methods of procedure are also under consideration and it is probable that special questions will be taken up by committees and then discussed by the Congress as a whole.

The spread of democracy has now included Holland, and a demand is being made that Queen Wilhelmina should abdicate. She has always been a good ruler and popular on the whole, but her husband is a German and has on several occasions made himself obnoxious to the Dutch. The subservient attitude of the crown to Germany during the war is another cause of discontent, and the presence of the German Emperor in Holland does not help the feeling.

Dr. Masaryk, the president of the new Czechoslovak republic, has started for the field of his labors. He has expressed an opinion that the United States must assist the new nation with money and in many other ways. His capital will be the old city of Prague, made famous by the deeds of John Huss, the Bohemian reformer of the fourteenth century.

The various nations of Europe are figuring up their bills of cost for Germany to pay, and the people of that country may well realize that a task of great proportions looms up before them. The bill of France to date foots up about sixty-eight billions of dollars. Of course allowance is to be made for a shrinkage of the bills in the hands of the Peace Congress.

Japan has undertaken the task of aiding Siberia in obtaining food supplies. This will be an important undertaking, as many Russians are moving eastward seeking new homes in Asiatic Russia. Japan is only a small country compared with Siberia, but she produces large supplies compared with her size. Her people are thrifty and industrious.

Rumors are in circulation that the terms of the armistice are not being observed by the Germans in some cases. Sailors are reported to have sunk some of the ships that should have been turned over to the Allies. In evacuating the territory of the French and Belgians, the retreating armies are carrying with them considerable plunder, in violation of the terms of the armistice.

Warship Arrives in Neutral Waters. Stockholm.—The German armored coast defense vessel Beowulf arrived in the Northern Stockholm Archipelago. The vessel will be interned. Other vessels of the German fleet are expected to arrive in Swedish waters.

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CITIZEN A FAMILY FRIEND

Hitchins, Ky., November 18, 1918.
Dear Editor:—

It seems like I just must write to The Citizen wherever I am because thru it so many of us fellow students keep in touch with each other and encourage others to attend college. Be sure to send me The Citizen—this week's copy—for I must not miss a single issue. For fourteen years our family have been regular readers of The Citizen, often subscribing for two copies because there were so many children and each one read The Citizen from "kiver to kiver" that one paper was always entirely worn out before it got around.

Wishing to congratulate you on the good service you are doing and trusting that unflinching health and marked success may be yours continually, I am,

Yours very respectfully,
Edward K. Cook.